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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The "Vigilance Committee."

The talk about organizing a "vigilance committee" in New York which is coming from a few people of irreproachable morals, perhaps, but of anarchistic impulses, certainly, suggests that the danaccustomed to deal.

and crime stalk" unchallenged in the streets of New York. Where?

great city in the world. The streets are knows. The comparatively few disorrespectable elements in the population. | soldiers. As to drunkenness, in no other great New York, not merely relatively but actually.

The "respectable" anarchists, however, do not look at facts. Their whole attention is occupied in the contemplation of their own moral grandeur. They denounce the community as immoral, wicked, indecent and criminal simply because its conduct does not fit the standard they have set up for it, if not for themselves.

New York is too great and strong to be alarmed by any crazy talk about a "vigilance committee." This is a civilized town, the seat of the greatest wealth and highest enlightenment of America. If any gang undertakes to upset its civilized machinery of law and to set aside and replace its constituted authorities for the preservation of law, the turbulent band will be dealt with like other lawless gangs.

What does the gang propose to do? Is it going to hang people to whom it "vigilance committee" of San Francisco half a century ago, in the days when camp not yet brought under the influences of civilization?

While the anarchists are plotting, this town of New York goes on undisturbed, for every reasonable citizen knows that if they get up their "vigilance committee," and even if they should talk themselves into an hysteria which would infuse into them the courage to make violent demonstrations against the quiet and sobriety of the second city in the their excitement and put them into exposition of disputed assertions. strait jackets if necessary.

Why This Exception?

all Philippine products excepting sugar we are therefore inclined to believe better to go all of the way.

we dealt with the tobacco situation. interests.

Experts estimate the sugar consumption of the United States for 1904 at about 2.700,000 tons. The Beet Sugar Gazette estimates the American output of beet sugar for the same year at 207,000 tons, or a little less than 8 per cent. of our consumption. The total Philippine crop is cusing not only a contemplated breach than 5 per cent. of the American require- seizure of a Chinese seaport, but also ment. Our imports from the Philippines for the calendar year 1904 will supply less than 1 per cent. of our demand facturers' Association, assembled in convention at Bay City, on Dec. 22, solemnly declared their belief "that any reduction of the present duty on sugar coming from the Philippine Islands would eventually destroy the entire sugar industry of the United States." In other words, will some day grow up and thrash him.

The menace of the Philippines to this industry is purely imaginary. Our imports of sugar from foreign countries for | pose of the expedition was accomplished the calendar year 1904 will approximate to a certain extent; that is to say, Gen. 1,800,000 tons. This does not include MISTCHENKO occupied temporarily old sugar from Hawaii, Porto Rico or the Newchwang and penetrated to within were going to deport WILLIAM BISHOP, Philippines. In round figures, 1,100,000 three miles of the port of Yingkow be- Socialist, because he might become a "pubtons comes from Cuba. In addition to lore he was compelled to retreat. It is lie charge," have changed their tune, and the domestic product, we have bought probable enough that he did a good deal now exclude him because his views "while \$5,000,000 worth of beet sugar from of damage to the Yingkow branch of not anarchistic, protrude on anarchism. Europe. We bought 100,000 tons from the railway running south from Liao-Mexico, Central America and the West yang. Indies, outside of Cuba and Porto Rico. ica and 360,000 tons from lands in the persons to agree with them, that this that "protrude" on something? immediate vicinity of the Philippines. Had this last item been brought from our own possessions instead of from the ling China's neutrality, for the reason possessions of other countries, duties or | that the western bank of the Lieo River, have been affected in any way whatever. Were future purchases from that area

result would be precisely the same. to labor under an impression that free from a tactical point of view, such a on the picture in question, out of deference entrance of Philippine sugar would be violation of China's neutrality had beentrance of Philippine sugar would be the signal for an avalanche of the material, with a consequent reduction of Gen. KUROPATKIN'S plans. The configuration of China's neutrality and because the signal for an avalanche of the material, with a consequent reduction of Gen. KUROPATKIN'S plans. The configuration of China's neutrality and because the signal for an avalanche of the material with a consequent reduction of Gen. KUROPATKIN'S plans. The configuration of the material with a consequent reduction prices which would drive them out of tingency should have been foreseen had no grounds for putling such an inbusiness. The active exercise of a little | when the boundary was fixed, and if it | terpretation upon their action.

such a notion. It is possible to estimate, have made a stand at Mukden so near a approximately, what must be done be- neutral's frontier. fore even the present Oriental supply can the Philippines. There must be an invest- of China's territory on and after Jan. from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 each, and Asia. We learn from Tientsin that Rus-200,000 people must be set at work. Before sia has notified China that unless she a shiplead of sugar could be sent to this | ceases to discriminate against Russian

criminals with whom the police are pocket by a single dollar. Free entrance its rightful owner. for all Philippine products in American sound principle.

The truth is that "vice and crime" are sugar and tobacco springs from ground- of so much moral pressure to Russia it is certain that the present considerable restricted and restrained in New York less apprehension. Under no circum- as will lead her to renounce her scheme to a degree unsurpassed in any other stances will there come a destroying flood of either crop, and to both should safe by day and night, as everybody be given every possible opportunity and been subjected at the hands of Japan. encouragement. The Filipino bolo will derly resorts that exist are conducted be much better employed in cutting quietly and without annoyance to the sugar cane than in hacking American

Secretary HAY has made a cautious. judicious and probably effective answer to the note received from the St. Petersburg Foreign Office declaring that China had failed to perform the duties of a neutral and that Russia consequently holds herself at liberty to regard as no longer binding her promise to respect China's neutrality. The practical purport of the State Department's communication to the neutral Powers is that one belligerent cannot be permitted to determine for itself whether neutrality has been violated by China, but that it is for the neutral Powers collectively to decide that question, and that pending their decision Russia should refrain from aggression against China.

No other deduction can be drawn from the tenor of Mr. HAY's instructions to the representatives of the United States at the capitals of the nations interested in the Far East. They are directed to request the Governments to which they objects, after the fashion of the famous | are accredited to repeat the assurances given by them last February that they would use their best endeavors to keep that town was a sort of turbulent mining | China from becoming involved in the war, and to restrain both Russia and Japan from taking any measures detrimental to China's interests so long as China should observe a correct attitude. Inasmuch as the original request for these assurances was suggested to the United States by Germany, it is hard to see how the Berlin Government can refuse to reiterate the promise that it

made at that time.

The assurances, of course, would be world in population and the first in its | worthless if Russia were to be suffered | moral order, the police could easily curb to repudiate her promise on an ex parte safeguard China's neutrality, she would growing disposition among men who no means small one of the manufacture of Germany had not sincerely wished to not have put us forward eleven months On Jan. 14 Representative Curtis of ago to secure a collective guarantee Kansas introduced a bill providing for thereof. We know of no avowable cause the free entry into the United States of | for a change in Germany's position, and and tobacco. Upon these the bill pro- that the Berlin Government will return vides for the retention of 25 per cent. of | the desired answer to Mr. Hay's comthe Dingley rates. Why this exception? munication. Should his note be received If it is well to go part of the way, it is with approval in Berlin, there is no doubt that it would meet with an equally favor-The opposition to an unbroken free able reception in Vienna and Rome, and list for products from the Philippine | France is unlikely to take a dissentient Islands comes from our tobacco and attitude so long as M. Delcassé is Minbeet sugar interests. A few days ago | ister for Foreign Affairs. As for Great Britain's acquiescence in our proposal, Now we will speak of the allied sugar | that is certain, because just now her interests and ours in the Far East are concordant.

If we examine Russia's note in conjunction with facts known or suspected, we shall see some reason for taxing it with bad faith, as having been concocted after the event, for the purpose of exestimated at 145,000 tons, or barely more of neutrality, such, conceivably, as the past breaches of neutrality on Russia's part which can no longer, or not much longer, be concealed. We have in mind for sugar, yet the Michigan Sugar Manu- | first, the flanking expedition of some 2,000 cavalry under Gen. MISTCHENKO, which started from Gen. KUBOPATKIN'S lines on Jan. 12; that is to say, before Russia's note was or could be received in Washington. The aim of this expedition was to skirt, unobserved, the Japanese left flank and to break the a sturdy eight-year-old boy plunges his Japanese line of communication with knuckles into his tearful eyes and roars the bases of supply at Yingkow and his fear that a feeble five-year-old boy Dalny, thus delaying the despatch of reenforcements from Gen. Nogi's army, which lately besieged Port Arthur, to Marshal OYAMA at the front. The pur-

Now the Japanese say, and a glance We bought 50,000 tons from South Amerat he map will dispose unbiassed What on earth does it mean to have views expedition could not have reached Newchwang unobserved without violatno duties, our market prices would not or a line within eyeshot thereof, had been agreed upon by the belligerents as the therein detailed are, he believes, correct, western boundary of the sphere of hos- except in so far as they relate to Mr. CLAUD to be transferred to the Philippines the | tilities, and as outposts of the Japanese | PHILLIPS, Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and American beet sugar interests appear | mentioned. It is no answer to say that, | described as declining to express opinions

common sense should show the folly of | was not. Gen. KUROPATKIN should not

We deem it highly probable that conbe supplanted by an equal quantity from | clusive evidence of Russia's violation ment of nearly \$40,000,000, and land of an | 12 will be submitted by the Tokio Govextent of 500,000 acres must be brought ernment to the neutral Powers. The under cultivation. According to their second proof of bad faith on Russia's size and capacity, from 20 to 50 elaborate | part to which we refer is furnished by mills must be erected at a cost ranging | the news that comes to us from Central country, the annual consumption would contraband in favor of Japan, Russian have increased so that the product of all forces will invade Chinese Turkestan. this enterprise would not even keep pace | Simultaneously we hear that the act of aggression was committed before the The probability that all of the sugar | threat was made, the Governor of Kashwhich will come from the Philippine gar complaining that the Russians have Islands for the next twenty years will already entered the province of Ili, and work one iota of injury to the American | have practically occupied also the adbeet interests is as remote as the proba- joining province of Kashgar. Ili, it will either unusual demand or unusual supply. bility that all the tobacco possible of be remembered, was occupied provi- or of a combination of both) the exports production in the islands would reduce sionally by Russia when YAKUB Khan in July alone were 1,911,409 pounds, valued American production by a single acre, was ruler of Kashgar, but after the at \$92,718. curtail American manufacture by a single last named province was recovered by gers in this town are not confined to the box of cigars, or injure any American a Chinese army Ili was surrendered to

We hope, and we are inclined to be-These anarchists cry out that "vice custom houses is both a wise policy and a lieve, that the shrewd and energetic course pursued at this juncture by The cry of certain ruin to American | Secretary Hay will cause the application humiliation to which she herself has

The Uproar About Railway Rates.

Nowhere in all the discussion of the railway rate question has it been made apparent that, except in isolated and city of the world is it so infrequent as in Mr. Hay's Reply to the Russian Note. infrequent cases, the schedules are exessive or unreasonable. Nowhere has been shown that there exists any general complaint, except in the matter of rebates and other forms of unfair and unlawful discrimination between shipper that there is any necessity for vesting the power to dictate schedules in the hands of officials of the Federal Government, or that there would be any wisdom in doing it.

> The weakness of the present situation lies in two facts. One is the lax enforcement of the existing laws. The other is that railway operators, aware of the weakness and laxity with which the law is enforced, persist in violations of the law. No serious evil has yet been revealed, save those which lie in such processes as rebates and similar methods, open or disguised. Beyond a rigid enforcement of laws already provided nothing is needed, with the possible exception of laws which will compel their enforcement and an extension which would make a shipper who avails himself of rebates or other discriminating processes equally punishable with those who make the rebate, in whatever form

it may appear. If laws already existing and generally recognized and conceded as covering all real evils are not enforced, what reason is there for supposing that laws of wider range and vastly greater complexity would be any more efficiently admincommon drunk is not likely to find cor- &c. rection in the enactment of a law prohibiting a national orgy.

The solicitor for a large Western railway has recently said that "there is a control the railroads to give adhesion to | cigar boxes, ribbons, labels and other artithe law." This appears to introduce a new feature in jurisprudence. It seems with those affected by it, and that penal clauses are introduced as a kind of "bluff" only. The general belief for many years has been that laws were not made with any idea of asking people if they would While admitting that we are morally bound to try to advance the welfare of the Filipino, are we bound, in our efforts for be kind enough to obey them if it suited them to do so, but that the enactment of

legislation.

The Oullook for Jan. 14 contains an article by Secretary Morton, whose information upon the subject of rates and rebates is that of an expert. Mr. Morton says that "every good citizen should be in favor of the extermination of rebates and special privileges of all likely contains with our home manufacturers. of rebates and special privileges of all descriptions which discriminate in favor of one shipper against another." The Sun has been saying precisely the same thing for a long time. But Mr. Mobton continues: "There are very few complaints of railway rates per se in the United States. Rates generally are reasonable. * * * It is very rare that a complaint is made that any given rate is unreasonably high or extortionate." None excepting a few Socialists or Populists will dispute this averment.

Why, then, all this hullabaloo about Federal control, regulation and adjustment of railway rates? Let the law against recognized evils be enforced, and if it is not strong enough let it be strengthened. Beyond that, no action is needed. General competition may be relied upon to prevent extortion. A railway that robs its patrons will get little patronage and will find its extortion only a form of suicide.

The astute officials at Ellis Island who A fine distinction; but what does it mean? Is a strong and healthy young man to be kept out of this country for a reason that body understands or can understand?

Mr. Roger E. Fry, who happens to be in New York on a short visit, has had his attention called to a recent London letter in The Sun concerning a certain spurious Gainsborough. The circumstances as left flank are stationed close to the line Mr. Lionel Curt, whom our correspondent

PHILIPPINE TOBACCO.

Against Its Free Admission.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article of last Friday, "Producers and Users of Tobacco," is emphatically wrong. Yes, the tobacco growers and dealers, also the cigar manufacturers of the United States, are bitterly opposed to "opening our gates to the entrance of a few (?) thousand pounds of tobacco from the Philippine Islands," and they are justified in "sitting up nights to devise means whereby Congress may be" restrained from producing such a result

the United States under free trade, or even a sufficiently reduced duty, may be had from statistics just issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Philippine exports of unmanufactured tobacco to foreign countries for the seven months ending July 31, 1904, were 9,158,080 pounds, valued at \$458,-936. Of these totals (probably because of

These figures tend to prove, first, that the Philippine Islands certainly do produce quite "a few thousand pounds of tobacco," and, secondly, that its present value is five cents per pound

Considering the very extensive area (about 140,000 square miles) and the ex-treme fertility of the Philippine Islands increased by the stimulus of an active American market for it.

The value of five cents per pound includes this with the fact that after the American tobacco has been grown and harvested and cured it costs at least two cents a pound, and if so assorted and sized as generally demanded by the manufacturer as much as three or four cents to pack it into cases | induce all interested to unite in making for the market. The very cases, containing from 300 to 400 pounds each, cost about \$1 apiece. Other details are the cost of land

Is there not ample reason for the grower of domestic leaf to despair at the prospect and shipper. Nowhere has it been shown of competition with leaf which is profitably grown and sold at five cents a pound?

Were it proposed to limit a change to no, or to a reduced, duty on the unmanufactured leaf only, the cigar manufacturer would not care; he would simply use Philipne found such suited for his trade. But the proposed reduction is to cover also manufactured products of Philippine leaf

An investigation of the subject shows that while wages in Manila are much higher than anywhere else in those islands, yet a bulletin of the Department of Labor states that 12,168 employees of the thirty-one cigar and cigarette factories in Manila receive an average of 351/2 cents a day.

Contrast this with the census (1900) statement that similar operatives in the United States receive four times this pay.

Now estimate the number of people out of a population of over-8,000,000 who could be easily taught the nowise difficult trades of making cigars and cigarettes and the quantity they might make under the stimulus of an active American demand. The above facts, it is hoped, will produce

an admission that the American manufacturer has good reason to fear competit with the Philippine cigar and cigarette. He simply could not compete, factories would close, millions invested therein would be lost, and almost 200,000 souls now profitably employed be made idle. The tobacco dealers buy from the grow

istered? The fault which lies in the ers and sell to the manufacturers, who confailure of an existing law to punish a sume the leaf in the manufacture of cigars. Wipe out the manufacturers and there Taft's reported plan.
In addition to the direct industry is the by

cles too numerous to mention, all utilized by the cigar and cigarette manufacturer. This industry is dependent on his success to imply that obedience to law is optional or failure.

In total, Secretary Taft's reported suggestion threatens the commercial existence, prosperity and means of livelihood of pos-sibly as many as 300,000 American citizens.

such result, to include therein a measure which is capable of such disastrous results to one of our leading industries and to so a law carried with it an obligation to enforce it. If this is not the case, it is quite dearlady Nicotine" for the sake of a cheaper time to recognize the farcical feature in clear (let him have no hopes of a better one,

cartless American, capital quickly take Does our moral duty to the Philippines

Does our moral duty to the Prinspine include incurring unknown and incalculable danger to any and all home industries?

Then, again, assuming that solely for the benefit of the Philippines a market be here established, say, for only their tobacco and the products thereof. Uncle Sam must bear in mind that such change from existing conditions will being about some change in conditions will bring about some change in the amount of tariff (approximating \$20,-000,000 annually) now derived from the 000,000 annually) now derived from the large consumption here of imported leaf tobaccos (Havana and Sumatra), and possibly, too, in that from imported cigars.

In 1902 the Philippines sent to North America (United States, Canada, Mexico, &c.) exports to the value of \$7,703,189 and bought from the United States to the value of \$4,087,354. In 1904 exports from the Philippines to the United States alone reached a total of \$11,121,502, an increase of more than 44 per cent. over the 1902 exports to the entire North America. Yet the 1904 Philippine purchases from the United States were only \$4,641,739, an increase of Philippine purchases from the Unite states were only \$4,641.739, an increase only 11 per cent, over those of 1902; and States were only \$4.641.739, an increase of only 11 per cent. over those of 1902; and of our annual export to the Philippine Islands no inconsiderable part is for American soldiers and citizens temporarily there.

Since we are only to father the Philippines until they are capable of self-government, were we for even that period only to grant free trade or a sufficiently reduced tariff, what afterward? If our generosity, our self-sacrifices, shall have made the Filipino prosperous, will he not then ask a perpetuity thereof, on the ground of its being indispensable to his continued welfare?

Considering that our annual imports from the Philippine Islands have already attained the respectable total of over \$11.

attained the respectable total of over \$11,000,000, there really ought to be no kick coming from there as to insufficient American paironage. If the request for free trade or a sufficiently reduced tariff is granted, the question of the future will no longer be "What are we going to do with the Philippines?" but "What are the Philippines going to do with us?"

ADOLPH OPPENHEIMER.

NEW YORK Jan 17.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

From the Cave.

The Hermit was living in a cave. "But," we protested, "with only one in the family you surely could get both a flat and a cook " Declining to see his opportunities, he obstisately refused to move.

NEITHER DAMES NOR DAUGHTERS A Prominent New York Dealer Protests | To Get Jumel Mansion-'Tis Pallas, Pallas, Deals This Dreadful Blow.

ALBANY, Jan. 18 .- At to-day's session The Park Commissioner, to whom the of the State Bar Association a timely paper Legislature shrinkingly referred the controversy between the Colonial Dames and | was read by P. Percy Chittenden of Brooklyn on "The Water Supply of the City of the Daughters of the American Revolution over the custody of the Jumel Mansion, has Involved." delivered the Judgment of Pallas, which is A paper on "The Constitutional Powers that neither of them shall have it. of the President" was presented by Charles writes to each collection of patriotic ladies:

I find that there is a substantial unanimity The powers of the President are his active sovereignties. Invested with his attributes or passive sovereignties, he is invested also with powers to execute them. Whatever powers he possesses are either express or implied the patriotic impulses and public spirit of the two organizations vying with each other on the question of the custody of this A slight idea of the possible imports to property. Their common purpose is to maintain it as a memorial of the glorious days when it sheltered the heroes of our war independence and as a museum in which to house a collection of relics of and historical interest. It is to be regretted that this unanimity does not go so far as to result in an agreement to join issues and pursue this common purpose with the united strength of the two influential bodies that have been brought into conflict. Such a result would insure the establishment of a museum of national importance and the gathering of a Washingtonian collection scarcely second to that at Mount Vernon.

I have tried in vain to harmonize the conflicting claims of the applicants and bring about a union of effort toward such a grand result. It appears to be impossible, and there seems to be a disposition in some quarters, at least, to force a decision betw what may be described as the contending

I have, therefore, thought it best to keep the custody of this property in the Department of Parks, being encouraged to this decision by the success already shown in satisfying the public and the patriotic so cleties in its care for the last year. I now the dealers' and growers' profit. Contrast | ask your association and the patriotic socleties all over the country to intrust o convey to this department all articles o historic interest suitable to be displayed there and to designate committees to co operate with the Park Department as a labor of love. This plan, it is to be hoped, will success of this worthy project. Indeed, might even seem that this plan will afford an excellent test of the good faith of all those to whom I have heretofore attributed patriotic apulses and public spirit

Mrs. James W. Gerard, president of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. had heard of Mr. Pallas's decision last night, although she had not received the Commissioner's letter. When told of the declaration of Mr. Pallas, that his plan "will afford an excellent test of the good faith and pine tobacco or domestic leaf tobacco, as patriotic impulses and public spirit" of the ladies to aid him in fitting out the Jumel Mansion and thus making it a museum of national importance second only to Mount Vernon, Mrs. Gerard said: Well, that is indeed very kind of Mr.

Asked if the Colonial Dames would co operate with the Commissioner in stocking the museum, Mrs. Gerard replied: when our crop of raw cotton was limited

"It would be premature on my part to say what the Colonial Dames would do, at least until they have been officially notiimported 1,870,000 bales from countries other than the United States. In 1895 and each fied of the Park Commissioner's decision Walter S. Logan of the Sons of the Ameri-can Revolution, who appeared before Mr. Pallas for the Daughters of the Same Event Pallas for the Daughters of Mr. Pallas was satisfactory to him because it ended the controversy. He said he thought the Daughters would gladly assist Mr. Pallas in equipping the house as a museum.

The last heard from Commissioner Pallas before the decision was that finding the

before the decision was that, finding the responsibility too much for him, he had decided to make it an organization mat and leave it to the executive committee of Tammany Hall

The Great Revival in Schenectady.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Night afternight the State Street Methodist Church, the largest church edifice in the city, is crowded with anxious men and wor Never before was "Old Dorp" stirred in religious matters as now,

This is particularly noteworthy because will be no field left for the dealer to sell in and no dealer left for the grower to sell to. This explains why the entire industry is united against and afraid of Secretary Taft's reported plan.

Of the entire absence of the sensational leafs to not production would keep the price up. East Fifty-ninth street. Last year a standing deficit of \$22,000 was wiped out, but the united against and afraid of Secretary in the hands of nineteen of the city churches that we must use a good many of the eggs. of the entire absence of the sensational featand the Young Men's and Women's Christian ourselves, and if eggs are short they will Associations, led by the Rev. George R. cost us more, even at home? Restriction of Lunn, pastor of the First Dutch Reformed production is also dangerous, in view of the Associations, led by the Rev. Lunn, pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church, the oldest church in the city. Mr. Lunn came from Brooklyn, where he was assistant to the venerable Dr. Theodore L. New York, Jan. 18.

Drought of the First Dutch Reformed production is also dangerous, in view of the for an increased endowment. To Carry on the bospital's work without debt, he said, the present endowment. To Carry on the hospital's work without debt, he said, the present endowment. To Carry on the carry of the for an increased endowment. To Carry on the carry of the formal increased endowment. To Carry on the hospital's work without debt, he said, the present endowment. To Carry on the carry of t sistant to the venerable Dr. Theodore L.

For nearly three weeks Mr. Lupn-qui a young man-has spoken each evening, and twice or more on Sundays. His fulness of mind and powers of endurance are remark-able. He is assisted by all the ministers thing about the reward a man gets for sacriand many prominent lavmen, but chiefly by Miss Bertha Sanford, a young deaconess. from Washington, D. C., who is conducting meetings for women each afternoon.

All the meetings of the movement are crowded to the doors. At the one held last Sunday afternoon in the Opera House more than a thousand men, most of them over 21 years of age, were present. It is remarkable how quietly and acci-

deutally this great movement originated. It began with a few quiet meetings, led by Lann during the International Week of Prayer. There are no signs of the miner of Prayer. There are no signs of the miner of Prayer. There are no signs of the miner of Prayer. There are no signs of the miner of Prayer. There are no signs of the miner of the mine SCHENECTADY, Jan. 18.

The Socialist Bollermaker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In your news columns this morning I read that an people have been repeating lies about Ameri-English workingman, William Bishop, desiring to come into this land of the free and home of the brave, is to be deported on the pretext that he "is likely to become a public lief, but they have so much of the insular charge," but actually (as you make very clear) simply because he is a Socialist.

I am a Socialist, and as such I wish by every means within my power to denounce such an abuse and usurpation of Government power against the social tendency to which I belong. But even if I were not a Socialist, were I an honest Republican or an honest Democrat, as an American, with decent respect for those principles of political liberty for which my ancestors fought in the '60s and in the Revolution, I should raise my voice against such treason to the principles of Washington, of Adams, of Henry, of Jefferson, of John Quincy Adams, of Lincoln.

President Roosevelt has assumed to criticise the Russian Government (in his last message to Congress) for refusing admission to certain American citizens whose presence in Russia is not desired by the Russian Government. With what face can his Administration, then, refuse admission bere to a British subject whose presence in the United Staten is, on account of his political principles, not desired by Mr. Roosevelt's Government?

Are we living in the United States, as a reason. every means within my power to denounce

Are we living in the United States, or are we

iving in a new Russia rechristened? New York, Jan. 17. ALGERNON LER.

It is not exaggeration to say that the country around Decring, six miles west of Coffeyville, is

For the last two or three days there have been thousands and thousands of the big black birds over the fields around the little burg. Their wings make a noise like thunder when they rise in fight. One farmer from that yielinity stated that the conservation of the cons and literally tore down shock after shock of corn.

When he discovered the great flocks of birds there they had torn down and eaten the corn from dozens are enlivened with club affairs, dames and social described by the corn from dozens. of shocks, in all, he estimates, not less than fifty bushels of grain.

No one can account for the great flocks. The birds do not seem to be migrating, but simply sojourning in the neighborhood. Seen from the it appears that the fields are fairly black

From the Florida Times-Union

The Reason.

Knicker-Why do you call your auto "Taxes"!

Bocker-Because folks dodge it so.

Labor for the South.

Thus with keen foresight did he try to save him from the perils of civilization. No doubt the South needs more labor, but needed on the cotton crop.

Knicker-I have a little book on what to do be-

Bocker-First, don't send for him. The Naw Your, Jan. 17. W. C. J. D.

EXPECT TO GET BISHOP IN Sample of the Ellis Island Process for Paper by Chas. A. Gardiner Read Before

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

the State Bar Association

A. Gardiner of New York. He said:

If peonage exists in the South, the Presi-

itionality of every act of his Administra-

preme Court Justices on the basis of popu-

American Cotton.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In 1865,

to 300,000 bales of 500 pounds each, Europe

year since, however, such outside import was

demonstrates Europe's dependence on the

Further, it must be borne in mind that

the world's consumption of raw cotton has

increased fully one-third since 1891, or from

0.513,000 bales of 500 pounds to 14,339,000

bales in 1903 and 13,860,000 in 1904. During

this period our home consumption of raw

to 3,909,000 bales in 1904. In other words,

we ourselves absorb nearly one-third of the

Our exports of domestic cotton increased

from 5,856,914 bales in 1891 to 6,106,498 in 1904.

The 1801 export brought us \$303,000,000, while

in 1904-only 250,000 bales more exported

but \$82,000,000 more foreign money received

for them; less than 5 per cent. more cotton,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

was recently in Tag Sun an interview with Mr. Israel Zangwill. He was asked some-

ficing for his art his opportunities of wealth

tempt for the fortunes.

but over 27 per cent. more money.

cotton increased from 2,367,000 bales in 1891

less than one-fifth as large as our crop.

great American staple.

world's total consumption.

Proposed constitutional amendments pro-

The association approved the

stituted gave satisfaction.

Discovering Anarchism. In the case of William Bishop, the English boilermaker, detained for deportation, on the allegation that he is a dangerous person, under Section 48 of the Immigra-New York and Some Legal Complications | tion laws-to wit, an anarchist of the violent kind-the Socialist Labor party has hired Lawyer Benjamin Patterson of 302 Broadway to make an appeal to Secretary Metcalf from the decision of the Ellis Island board of inquiry. Mr. Patterson said yesterday he would show, by Bishop's own

testimony that there was no reason for the

inspectors' action.

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RIVER

If peonage exists in the South, the President, without awaiting "appropriate legislation" by Congress, but on his own initiative, can execute the patent and unambiguous provisions of the amendment.

The discretion of the President is exclusive and aboilute. The President's powers are political. They are pro tanto the sovereign will of the people. Will implies judgment or discretion; free will, a free and absolute discretion.

When in his judgment the highest good of the people forbids him to execute a law he may refuse to execute it, although Congress may direct him to do so.

When President Roosevelt came before the people he was known throughout the land as the incarnation of nationality and executive expansion. For three years he had maintained a domestic rule as uncompromising as Cleveland's, and a foreign policy more aggressive than McKinley's. He stood on that record, and before the bar of the people unflinchingly maintained the constitutionality of every act of his Administra-"Bishop," said Mr. Patterson, "when asked his political views, said that he believed in socialism as represented by the movement in the United States, that he was against force and against all the principles of anarchism, and that he didn't believe in mob rule, but always in majority rule. A transcript of the testimony shows that some of the questions were put in so bad grammar that any intelligent man might have misconstrued some of them, as Bishop did. He was asked, for instance, whether he would ever do a political act for compensation. He answered that he would not do a political act for compensation; that he would do such an act voluntarily. Then the question was made very involved, and the word 'force' was inserted in some way. Bishop thought he was being asked the same question and gave rent resolution passed by the Legislature in 1903, amending the Constitution so as to allow an increase in the number of Suthe same answer. The inspectors at once held him as an anarchist, as a person who would voluntarily use force as a political act, despite all statements he had made before as to his peaceable views. There is no doubt in viding for the election of Supreme Court Justices in the several districts and for in-creasing the number of Court of Appeals Judges at the option of the Legislature the world that after reading the testimony, which will be included in my brief, the Secretary will decide that Bishop is perfectly entitled to enter this country.

and authorizing that hody to determine whether the Court of Appeals shall sit in one or two divisions were not favored. Former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker at-Bolton Hall has offered to give bonds tacked the latter proposition and said the highest State court as at present con-stituted gave satisfaction. that Bishop will not become a public charge. DEATH STOPS THREE CLOCKS.

Peculiar Coincidence When a Brother of

stituted gave satisfaction.

The association approved a proposed bill to place the method of reporting Appellate division and Supreme Court trial terms and decisions on the same footing as the Court of Appeals reports.

The annual banquet of the association, with 250 covers, was held at the Hotel Ten Eyck to-nlight. President Richard L. Hand was toastmaster, and the responses were as follows: "The State of New York," Lieut-Gov. M. Linn Bruce; "The State of Kentucky," former Senator William Lindsay; "Court of Appeals," Chief Judge Cullen; "Lawyers," Job E. Hedges; "The Law and the Prophets," Bishop R. Nelson; "Reflections on Lawyers," Frank M. Thorn, Orchard Park, Erie county; "Was Diogenes Looking for a Lawyer?" Attorney-General J. M. Mayer. Wenlock Down Was Killed. MIDDLEBOBO, Mass., Jan. 21.-Wenlock Down of this place to-day told a story that might interest the Psychical Research Society. A little more than two weeks ago a brother of Mr. Down was killed in Providence by falling from a freight train upon which he was regularly employed. The accident happened in the evening at exactly three minutes past 7 o'clock, and just at that minute, in the house of the brother living here, three clocks and a watch stopped.

Mr. Down declares there is no doubt whatever about the circumstances of the stopping of the timepieces, and says that he has no explanation for the fact. On the morning of the day of the fatality
Mr. Down went into a local clothing store
to purchase a pair of gloves. A pair of
black gloves were handed out by the clerk. He declined at first to consider this shade and remarked to the salesman that if he should buy black gloves there would be a death in his family within a week. He finally bought the gloves, but says that from that moment he had a forboding of

The next morning Mr. Down received word that his brother had been killed the night before, and then there was serious consideration given to the stopping of the clocks and watch. This led to inquiries as to the time his brother was killed, and as nearly as the railroad men could deter was at exactly the same moment that the timepieces stopped ticking.

ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL IN DEBT. After Wiping Out a \$22,000 Deficit Its we got \$385,000,000 for what we sent abroad Expenses Ran \$7,000 Over Income. The New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital held its annual meeting yestion of production would keep the price up.

terday afternoon in the hospital at 126 and had to be made up by subscription. President O. Egerton Schmidt appealed for an increased endowment. To carry

stitution last year, 300 cures were effected and 497 cases were relieved. Of the re-mainder, 2.813 cases are still being treated. Only one patient was discharged as in-curable. The institution opened a country branch and industrial school at White Plains last summer, where patients are

REWARD FOR A BRAVE RESCUE. The Board of Education is Going to Do

and fame. Zangwill replied;

That is such an American question: As a nation you do not seem to understand that there are people who do things because they have an overwhelm-ling impulse to do them quite apart from rewards. If there is what you call a reward for being true to yourself and your creed of art, it is the inner feeling of satisfaction.

I am afraid if Carist came to America to day people would say he was out for the dust.

There is a great interest in America in personality. That is not so bad, if there was something else with it. If you were interested in the work as well.

What you need in America is to produce a new race, a trace interested in high ideals, lofty purposes, not bound down by the ever-present questions of commercialism.

Now, it has been my experience that the A letter from Commander Hanus of the ing of the executive committee of the Board mander drew attention to the published story of Michael O'Sullivan's rescue of man from the East River. O'Sullivan is in the graduating class of the schoolship the people have as much regard for money as the Americans. That they do not always accumulate such large fortunes is owing to the fact that their opportunities are lower than the president Tifft said that such noble work is the post of all that they have any constitution of the president Tifft said that such noble work and the president Tifft said that such noble work of the post of the school ship. owing to the fact that their opportunities are

Fresident list said that they have any contempt for the fortunes.

From the days of Mrs. Trollope, English moted. Mr. Harkness thought uld be recognized by the board. Gen gate suggested that the lad be probers should chip in and buy him a gold cans. They are perhaps honest in their be- | medal

Americans in the Far East.

lief, but they have so much of the insular spirit, are so provincial, that they often fail to take the large view. They have been taught certain ideas about America. Nothing will convince them that these are wrongno experience, no knowledge. And these crude and superficial impressions are put into certain crystallized phrases which impose on the ignorant and gain unnatural vitality because of their ludicrous repetition.

It would be neither graceful nor tactful for Americans to make assertions about the commercial spirit of England; how its aristoctacy is pervaded with an exaltation of money; how largely its social life is influenced by it, what blood is shed by Englishmen merely to gain gold; how much crime is committed even by people of exalted station who ought to have the high ideals which Mr. Zangwill callogizes.

The committee on twill decide what to do.

Americans in the To the Editor of The indentification of the American morals of Tol dent there. I deay that the American resident of that pattern are the properties of the American morals of Tol dent there. I deay that the American resident of that pattern are sident of the American morals of To the American morals of the American morals of To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I speak for the American morals of Tokio when I was a resi dent there. I deny that they were low, as the Rev. licher would have you believe. I knew time, knew him intimately, and all the goss

cerning him.

John A. Bingham of Ohlo, who was United States,

John A. Bingham of Ohlo, who was United States Minister at Not Tskiddfl, and Durham W. Stevens. late Counsellor of the Japanese Legation in Wassington, now of Corea, who was our Secretary what blood is shed by Englishmen merely to gain gold; how much crime is committed even by people of exaited station who ought to have the high ideals which Mr. Zangwill culogizes.

The truth of the whole matter is that the English people and the American are one, and faults and virtues are common to both.

As for English authors, I find that they are governed by the same spirit that animates those in America. They flock in great numbers to America and live here in great content, because they think that America offers them larger opportunities, not only for the accumulation of that "dust" at which Mr. Zangwill sneers, but because they have freedom here to express their artistic ideas, and win sympathy for them. The atmosphere of America seems to suit them very well. If not, why do they stay here?

MONTCLAIR, Jan. 17.

Luxartes in Alaska.

censing the vice could prevent the spread of

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M D

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

functions at which the men are required to wear | An Irishman's Substitute for "Anglo-Saxon." dress suits. There are carpets on the floors of the Alaskan log huts, and the more pretentious houses have almost all American tuxuries.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir. Mr. Wells have shown that the English and Irish are of the same face. We must find a name for that race. We must find a name for that race we cannot call it Anglo-Saxon, because the Anglo-Cannot call it Anglo-Saxon, because the only Wise Robinson.

Robinson Crusoe had just named his man Friday.
"If it had been Wednesday or Saturday," he exlained, "he might have become a matine idol."
Thus with keen foresight did he try to saye him. Celtic, because there are other Celts in Europe. We should not call it British, because that namy is political and is given to French Canadians who are not Ceitle. We can coin a new word, but a better thing to do would be to call the whole race

first appear chera on I Amalia for in the cast of and MM. So At the ner M. Saléza, before, will performance day night. I MM. Dippel SHOT

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